

IN THE MATTER OF THE FALSE IMPRISONMENT, INHUMANE TREATMENT AND TORTURE, OF WILLIAM SLADE BUNGEY, A. V. T. DEAN, AND THE REVEREND W. H. HUDSPETH, CIVILIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN SHANGHAI FROM 28th OCTOBER 1942 to 28th JANUARY 1943 and SUBSEQUENTLY AT HAIPHONG ROAD CAMP AND FENGTAI CAMP Near PEKING FROM 28th JANUARY 1943 to 19th AUGUST 1945.

AFFIDAVIT

I, WILLIAM SLADE BUNGEY, Director of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors Limited, Shanghai, China, temporarily resident at Forest Gate, Barswood Road, New Milton, Hants. MAKE OATH and say as follows:-

1. On 8th December 1941 when war broke out between Japan and Great Britain, I was a member of the Board of Directors of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors Limited in Shanghai.
2. When His Majesty's Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr was at the Embassy in Shanghai, he established a number of Committees consisting of unofficial members of the Shanghai community, for his assistance. Among such Committees was one known as "The Ambassador's Publicity Committee" which consisted, amongst others, of A. V. T. Dean, Manager in China of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the Reverend W. H. Hudspeth, representative of the British & Foreign Bible Society, and myself.
3. In consequence of the work undertaken by us at the request of H. M. Ambassador we were marked men, and I was confidentially informed that members of that Committee not on the Diplomatic List would be arrested as soon as the "KAMUKURA MARU" carrying Diplomatic and other officials, merchants, etc., had left Shanghai on 17th August 1942. Unfortunately representation made by me to His Majesty's Charge d'Affairs did not result in accommodation being made available for the above mentioned members of the Committee on the said steamer, with the result that we were left in Shanghai.
4. At 6.30 a.m. on 28th October 1942 I was arrested, and for three months was detained at Bridge House, the Headquarters in Shanghai of the Kempitai, or Japanese Gendarmerie, as that body of military police was ordinarily referred to. The paper writing marked "W. S. B. 1." and now produced and shewn to me, is my report "A" of the conditions under which I was confined at Bridge House aforesaid, examinations, generally inhumane treatment, and specific tortures, to which I was subjected.
5. On 28 January 1943 I was transferred from Bridge House to the Haiphong Road Prisoner of War Camp in Shanghai. Subsequently I was transferred with others from Haiphong Road Prisoner of War Camp to a Prisoner of War Camp at Fengtai, a few miles south-east of Peking. The paper writing now produced and shown to me, marked "W. S. B. 2." is a copy of my report "B" describing my experiences in those two Camps.
6. Subsequent to our release from Bridge House, the said A. V. T. Dean and W. H. Hudspeth and myself had opportunities of exchanging information as regards our experiences in Bridge House, from which it appeared that we had been confined under similar conditions, examined, ill-treated, and tortured, in much the same manner and to a greater or lesser degree.

SWORN by the said WILLIAM SLADE BUNGEY)
at 1 The Sanctuary in the City of) Sgd. W. SLADE BUNGEY
Westminster this 21st day of February)
1946. Before me,
Sgd. Henry L. Bolton
a Commissioner for oaths.

Ex# 1894

IN THE MATTER OF THE FALSE IMPRISONMENT, INHUMANE TREATMENT AND TORTURE, OF WILLIAM SLADE BUNGEY, A. V. T. DEAN, AND THE REVEREND W. H. HUDSPETH, CIVILIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN SHANGHAI FROM 28th OCTOBER 1942 to 28th JANUARY 1943 and SUBSEQUENTLY AT HAIPHONG ROAD CAMP AND FENGTAI CAMP Near PEKING FROM 28th JANUARY 1943 to 19th AUGUST 1945.

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SWORN by the said WILLIAM SLADE BUNGEY)
at 1 The Sanctuary in the City of) Sgd. W. SLADE BUNGEY
Westminster this 31st day of February)
1946. Before me,
Sgd. Henry L. Bolton
a Commissioner for oaths.

This is the Exhibit marked "W. S.B. 1."
referred to in the Affidavit of
WILLIAM SLADE BUNGEY Sworn before me,
this 21st day of February, 1946

Sgd. Henry L. Bolton

Commr. for Oaths.

Compared with the Original and Certified as being a true copy

R. I. M. HENDERSON, Lieut. Col.

Tokyo, 11 June 1946

Private & Confidential

REPORT A.

Brief resume of the treatment of William Slade Bungey (British) age 59, at Bridge House, Shanghai, from October 28th, 1942, to Jan. 28th 1943.

arrest At my Flat, No. 602 Grosvenor House, 219 Route Cardinal Mercier, Shanghai, by six gendarmes, accompanied by a Russian detective of the French Police, with two large motor cars and one closed army lorry, at 6.30 a. m. October 28th, 1942.

Search They searched my Flat and took away sundry papers, photographs of my family, etc., and later took my deed box containing family jewels, foreign money, passport, and certain family documents. They seemed very angry, as they believed I had a lot of the British Press Attaché's literature in my Flat - hence the lorry.

Bridge House I was placed in a motor car with a gendarme in plain clothes each side of me who covered me with revolvers; also one with the Chauffeur. I was not allowed to take anything with me, and upon arrival at Bridge House was searched and all things taken away from my person and a receipt given for them (later returned after leaving Bridge House.) My collar, tie, handkerchiefs, studs, links, belt, braces and shoes were removed and for three months were not returned except shoes for wearing between cell and torture chamber; each time the shoes had to be returned to the cell guards.

Cell I was thrown into a filthy, overcrowded cell, opposite the door leading to the compound, with the guards' office immediately in front of the cell bars. The size of the cell was approximately fifteen feet by ten and we had as many as 23 prisoners in it, the average being 18, and we were made to sit in a space not exceeding three feet square.

In the corner of the cell was a hole cut through the flooring which served as a W. C. The stench was awful and ever with us.

The prisoners were made up of Chinese, Soviet Russians, Koreans, Dutch of Luxembourg, Japanese (occasional), English (myself only). They were all filthy and covered with lice, open sores and other wounds, the result of 3rd degree methods and long incarcerations. A thin, filthy, sore despoiled blanket was handed out each night and this was my only covering for the first month. They refused to allow anything to reach me until the end of November, and I was without a towel, face flannel, soap, toothbrush, etc., The latter three items I never received from my outside friends although I know they were sent immediately I was arrested. Washing facilities outside the cell were only granted to Koreans and Japanese, and two buckets of water were given us daily for washing the face and body, averaging 8 men to the bucket; after washing we used the water to clean the cell floor. As the prisoners were diseased the prospect of even a quick rub of the face and hands were horrible.

During the whole three months we were not permitted a shave, haircut, or to cut our finger or toe nails. We tried breaking nails off and rubbing the broken finger nail on the concrete wall, but they festered badly and resulted in infected fingers for which the Japanese doctor would do nothing, and we made bread poultices from our food and bound up the fingers with a piece of shirt tail.

After nearly two months I was moved to a cell in an isolated building where the snow came through the window on to the floor. We were practically barefooted all the time as our socks soon wore through. No heat was permitted, even in the coldest snowy weather. The torture chambers were immediately overhead and we could hear the cries of the victims day and night, also the groans of the prisoners in adjoining cells. All prisoners going out for questioning had to pass in front of our cell and oft times it was an unpleasant sight when they returned.

Food During the whole three months the Japanese only supplied us daily with a thin, watery Chinese cup of rice congee for breakfast, and for dinner and supper one slice of bread each meal about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick.

My friends sent me parcels, but they did not reach me for the first five weeks, and thereafter I was supposed to get a weekly parcel, but only three parcels of foodstuffs actually reached me in three months, as we were given 10 minutes to eat the parcel which time was totally inadequate. At first I handed two-thirds of the parcel to my guards and requested that I be allowed to eat the balance at dinner time. They took it, but that was the last I saw of it. We had to eat the food outside the cell in the presence of the guards and what I couldn't eat in 10 minutes I threw through the bars of the cell to the other prisoners. I was caught at it and was beaten over the head and body with a thin iron bar and made to kneel on the concrete floor for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours until the guard was changed.

For liquid we shared a Chinese rice bowl containing warm water or weak tea twice daily between 5 men.

Exercise We were never allowed to leave the cell for the first two months and the only exercise I got was at night when they took us out to the next room for questioning - a distance of 10 yards. We never saw the sun in 2 months, or the heavens in daylight. The last month when I was removed to the other building, conditions were slightly better. We exercised every other day for 10 minutes in the courtyard, if it wasn't snowing or raining, and when the water taps weren't frozen we could go out at 7 o'clock in the morning and wash under the taps. As we were so bitterly cold we could not take our clothes off. The guards made a tub of hot water about six times in that month and all the prisoners washed in it (10 cells) and then threw cold water over the body. That was heaven compared with our previous lot.

Questioning For the first 13 days after I was pushed into cell No. 1 in the building adjoining the gendarmerie main office, no Japanese official came near me. I made many requests to the guards and interpreters (who came to the cells to bring out prisoners for questioning) to be taken before an officer and charged, but they only laughed at me and refused my request. Then, on the 13th day of my incarceration, they came at 9.15 p. m. (bedtime 8.30 p. m.) and ordered me to get up and go with them. I was hustled through the gendarmerie head office up the stairs, and pushed into a cubicle with 1 chair and a table. There, three gendarmes in uniform were waiting for me and a Japanese interpreter named Yokomizo (nicknamed Jimmy).

Jimmy started in at once by saying that these gendarmes had the power of life and death over me and I must agree to the information they had about me, otherwise I should never see my wife and children again. They then charged me with conducting propaganda against the Japanese, and said they had clear evidence of my activities against Japan when I was a member of the British Ambassador's Publicity Committee prior to the 8th December 1941, and that I had used the Yee Tsung Tobacco Co. Ltd. (Branch of the British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.,) advertising organisation throughout China - both before and after December 8th 1941 - to stir up the Chinese against Japan. I denied it point blank and gave very full reasons which could quickly be substantiated - if given the opportunity, to prove the utter falseness of these charges. They worked on me for three months to make me sign a statement to that effect, but I refused and was made to sign a statement in Japanese which I was told was a true report of the questions put to me and the answers I had given. Not knowing the language I don't know what I signed - only that when I first demurred and asked for a translation I was beaten up and forced to sign. This is a digression: I must tell what happened the first night.

I said I would tell the truth and nothing but the truth and they could kill me if they liked, but I would make no false statement to suit

their requirements. They then laboured me over the head, neck, shoulders and arms with sticks, and a leather strap three thicknesses, each slightly narrower than the other. I fell several times and then the three of them struck me and I crashed over the table which collapsed; hours later I found myself all doubled up amongst the debris, and as I was coming to, a gendarme came in and stamped on my shins with his nailed boots. Later they propped me up and made me write a farewell letter to my wife and children, which I did and gave to them. Then they took me to another chamber and took off my coat and strapped me to a low tressle table with a half circle cut out of one end for the head to fit in. They then brought several large cans of water and poured without stopping on to my mouth and nose, asking all the time if I would confess. All I could do was wave my head - meaning "no". If I wanted to say "yes", I should lift my head forward in a nodding motion. Ropes were across neck, chest, thighs and ankles. I took in a great deal of water and became unconscious. When I came to, a gendarme in uniform with top boots was riding my stomach astride and bumping up and down - getting the water out of my stomach. I was retching, and awful bile and stuff came up with the water, covering my eyes, ears, face and hair. I still refused and was then half lifted and dragged down the stairs and made to sit at the back of the gendarmerie office until I was fit to be taken to the cell. That was 5 a. m. and I had been on the go since 9.15 a. m. - I was taken back about 6 a. m. I was told that worse would befall me if I did not confess within 48 hours.

Two nights later they repeated the water torture and this time put a dirty piece of towelling cloth over my nose and mouth. This was awful but I refused to subscribe to lies and became unconscious for a longer time because it was morning when I was able to get my bearings and return to the cell - about 5.45 a. m.

A few nights later I was again beaten so badly that for three weeks I could not put my head to a pillow nor think clearly in any way; they tried to get information from me on other matters concerning my Company, but I was beyond thinking - my memory wasn't functioning.

During these periods the torturers were inquisitor-gendarmes named Yokohata, Makatani and Suzuki. I have only found out the names since comparing notes in camp with others who were there with me. Yokomizo I am sure of; I can identify the others when confronted with them.

Later, when I went to the cell in the other building I was called out twice for all night sessions and my entire history from birth was required in detail. The interpreter was named Miyabe. He did not behave unreasonably and I have no kick with his treatment except for the long all night sessions. Afterwards he interrogated me during afternoon sessions when he took down exactly what activities took place at the British Press Attaché's office as regards propaganda covering the European war up to December 8th 1941. There was nothing of a secret nature in this as it was not against Japan, and when my memory failed Miyabe himself supplied the details, showing he was fully conversant with our activities.

I also had several other beatings, etc. etc., but the foregoing is sufficient to go on with.

On the morning of January 28th, 1943, the head of the gendarmerie office addressed us and said that by the graciousness of the Generals we would not be court-martialled, but would be sent to Haiphong Road camp, and he was sure the Commandant would allow us to see our Shanghai friends if we could not visit them, then they could visit us. Both were disallowed, and in 34 months I have not had a visitor.

My stay in Bridge House resulted in my arriving at Haiphong Road camp suffering from:-

1. Beri-beri.

2. Acute discharges from both ears and from the nose, caused by

infection contracted during the water torture.

3. Deafness. My hearing is at least 50% worse.
4. Hernia. I need an operation to sew up the stomach due to the water torture.
5. Lumbago.
6. I also suffer from "black-outs" and occasional complete loss of memory of a temporary nature, due to beatings over the head, eyes, and on the cheeks.

There is a very valuable man we should contact who was a prisoner in my cell for nearly a year. He is a Korean, a fine linguist and loyal ally and was employed by Jardine Matheson & Co., for which he was put into Bridge House. His name is Shur, and his two sisters from the Telephone Co., were also in Bridge House. He is familiar with all that went on, as the guards conversed with him all the time, and he knows the lay-out of the place thoroughly.

I have confined this memorandum to what effected me, but I can give much more of what I saw and heard concerning others - too horrible for words.

Signed by W. Slade Bungey

Director.
Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors Ltd.,
175 Soochow Road,
Shanghai, China.

Peking
28th Aug., 1945

Branch of British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.,
London (England)

& Richmond (Virginia) U. S. A.,

Note: This report was compiled at request of Major Nicholls, U. S. Army Investigator and handed him on August 28th 1945. Later a full Army (U. S. A.) Commission was flown to Peking, China, in Sept. 1945 and complete forms on treatment during the 3 years imprisonment, by the Japanese Military and Gendarmerie, made out by all in Haiphong Road and Fentai Camps.

To these Forms I also attached copy of this Report.

Signed W. Slade Bungey.

Compared with the original and
certified as being a true copy

R. I. M. HENDERSON, Lieut. Col.

Tokyo, 11 June 1946

This is the Exhibit marked "W. S. B. 2."
referred to in the Affidavit of
WILLIAM SLADE BUNGAY Sworn before me
this 21st day of February 1946.

Sgd. Henry L. Bolton

Commr for Oaths

Compared with the original
and certified as being a
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Tokyo, 11 June 1946

REPORT B.

WILLIAM SLADE BUNNEY - REPORT B on Imprisonment by Japanese in Shanghai, Haiphong Road Camp and Fengtai Camp near Peking from January 28th, 1943 to August 19th, 1945. British - age 58¹

To complete the story of my Imprisonment by the Japanese, I would state that on January 28th, 1943, I was taken to Haiphong Road Camp, Shanghai.

Approximately 370 men were in this camp under Commandant Orders. By order of the Japanese Government, we were classified as Prisoners of War and all given the rank of Sergeant and designated as "Dangerous Political Prisoners".

The average age in the camp at that time was 46¹ and later when Americans were repatriated in September 1943, the average was higher.

The Japanese did not provide any beds, bedding, or equipment, of any kind excepting one metal rice bowl and a cup, both of which were used discards by the Japanese army and were chipped and rusty in places.

The food was totally insufficient for minimum subsistence and when we protested, the Commandant said "we received Half Prisoners of War rations because we did not do any heavy work". We pointed out the average age of our men, but were told never to bring up this food matter again or we would be severely disciplined under military law. In fact, we were threatened several times with "Bridge House". To commence with I was able to get an outside contact to send in parcels of food, using the proceeds of sales of some of my private effects, which had been placed with a Swiss Storage Firm, but as the amount realized was small, it soon became exhausted. For a time we used the small sums provided through the Swiss Consulate by the British Government for comforts and to augment our food - by buying essentials such as potatoes, Lima and Soya Beans, Cracked Wheat, Red Beans, Hard Peas and Lard. Later, owing to difficult exchange rates, the British Government discontinued sending "Comfort Money". The last few payments were so delayed that when paid by the Japanese authorities, the Chinese Central Bank Notes had so depreciated that they were next to worthless and would only buy one or two items of little food value. It became necessary to raise loans outside to buy cracked wheat, beans soya and red, lard, egg flakes and potatoes to augment the small amount supplied by the Japanese. This food was only used for bare subsistence to keep up our minimum calory needs. Many men were developing Beri-Beri and other serious ailments due to malnutrition.

Eight to twenty five men were packed closely in rooms according to size.

Our armed guards comprised Japanese Regular Soldiers, Japanese Gendarmes, Japanese Police from the Shanghai Municipality, and Indian Sikh Police from the former International Municipal Settlement. The four branches were on duty all the time.

The first winter, rooms were heated. The second winter, one small stove was provided in the main hall, which proved so unsatisfactory that all heating was discontinued and the temperature was often below freezing point in all rooms and went below 20 degrees Fahrenheit in the courtyards which were enclosed.

During the whole of 1944 and up to the close of the war September 1945, the Red Cross Letters, which we wrote half yearly - July and December - were not sent by the Japanese, they destroyed them.

Early in August 1943, the Japanese arrested two of our men and they were returned after ten days of torture in a shocking condition. One, a British Member of the Shanghai Municipal Police named Hutton, when brought back to the Camp by the Gendarmerie on August 13th 1943 in a private car, was lying huddled on the floor of the car in a dying condition, his body

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was lacerated, and had been dehydrated. He was semi-conscious and died two days later, 15th August 1943.

The Japanese Guards under Lieutenant Honda and others, did everything they could to make life unbearable, using every mean device possible to deprive us of any comforts which we by our own efforts could contrive. One example - a few of us were able to purchase (pay after the War) a Diathermy machine which was badly needed in the Clinic. The Colonel approved and a few weeks after it arrived they refused us electric curr for it.

On July 8th, we were ordered to pack up and were told the camp would be transferred north. We went by army trucks to the Shanghai Station and there were packed (like sardines) into 3rd Class Cars - hard seats - and notwithstanding the terrific heat, we had to stay packed for four days and nights in this train and were only allowed to move when going to the lavatory at the end of the car. Barbed wire was strung along the windows etc. and during the whole time were only permitted to leave the car twice for ten minutes walk on the Platform at Pukow and Tsinanfu. Our legs and ankles swelled up so badly that we had to take off our shoes. For food we were given hard biscuits of the dog variety and water once a day.

A strong guard of soldiers armed with Tommy and Machine Guns, hand Grenades etc., were on duty all the time.

On the fourth night at 11 p. m. we arrived at Fengtai Station - junction of the Peking - Mukden, Peking-Tientsin and Peking - Hankow Railways, which was an important military strategic centre for the Japs. We were made to walk over a mile, carrying luggage, etc., in the dark over a rough track. We were then dumped into a section of a Railway Godown. Over 200 men were placed in a section which was unhealthily overcrowded.

All communications with the outside were disallowed. No papers, mail, or facilities for buying food. The Swiss Consul in Peking was prohibited from contacting the Camp. High Tension Power Barbed Wires, five rows deep, were strung around the camp and were less than a foot from our open field latrines. A further lot of wires were placed about 300 yards from our camp.

We should have starved had we not brought with us some of the Iron Rations purchased by means of the loan previously mentioned.

Again, no provision was made for our coming. Fortunately, we packed our cooking and medical equipment on the train, so were able in part to keep the Clinic and cookhouse going.

We were told that this camp was only temporary and have since learned that we were intended for Japan, to be placed at a strategic centre (presumably as B-29 targets). Anyway, conditions became so difficult in Japan that our destination was changed to Manchuria, and it was only the Atomic Bomb which saved us from being sent there.

On August 17th, 1945, Major Nicholls, U. S. Army, with six others dropped by parachutes near our camp and were taken to Jap North China High Command headquarters in Peking (six miles from Fengtai Camp). Due to the strenuous efforts made by Major Nicholls, we were taken to Peking on August 19th at 11 p. m. and lodged in two empty Japanese Brothel-Restaurants, and remained there until finally released and taken to the Wagon-Lite Hotel, Peking, on September 6th, 1945. There we awaited transportation to Shanghai. We left Peking on October 5th and boarded the U. S. A. Attack Personnel Auxiliary Vessel LAVACA and arrived at Shanghai via Tsingtau on October 11th, 1945. After seeing the chaotic condition Shanghai was in, I decided to carry on in the same ship to San Francisco, via Okinawa and Honolulu. I left the U. S. A. on the "Queen Elizabeth" and arrived in England on November 27, 1945.

In conclusion, I should like to place on record the admirable work done in the Camps by Dr. Sturton, in charge of the Clinic and Camp's Health; Messrs. H. Collar and W. Wright - the Camp's representatives - and Webber, in charge of the Kitchen. All are British, though the prisoners were of several nationalities, British, American, Dutch, Greeks, Belgians, Italians and Russian. These four men worked very hard and handled the difficult situations which constantly arose in admirable fashion.

Signed V. Slade Bungay

<u>English Address</u>)
c/o British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.,)
Rusham House,) at present
Egham,) on leave
Surrey) in England

CHINA Address

Director
Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors Ltd.,
175 Soochow Road,
Shanghai,
China.

Compared with the original and
certified as being a true copy

R. L. M. HENDERSON, Lieut. Col.

Tokyo, 11 June 1946

EXHIBIT 1894A EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT # 8/175 *

一九三三年一月二八日 和アリカハコハシカニシテ上海ノイヲニテ
得慶收容シニ移サレ次第松ノイヲシテニシテ得慶收容シ

北京，東南西北在「四」，修造「四」改「四」着「建」上「緒」

三 楽曲上巻 今 挑 24-27 W. C. B. 2. 下記

附セラノ書類、易物ヨリ
散言 B RETURN TO ROOM 361, 経験ヨリ

COPY

Doc. 8/75

報 告

× × × ×

逮捕

一九四三年十月二十八日午前六時三十分、上海ハトカテ十九人
シ正二十九、フリツチハウス第六〇二号、松、部屋三室にて
フランス警察、ロシア探偵ヲ伴テ六人、憲兵三依。彼等
ハ二台、大型自動車ト一台、箱型トラック持テ来テ。
搜索

彼等ハ松、部屋ヲ搜索シテ、松、種々、書類、家族、官員等、他
ヲ取リ、其後、松、家、宝石類、外國、金、旅券、及ビ家門スヒ或
此書類、ハイツテ居ル証書函ヲ取リテ。彼等ハ松が英國
大使館附報道官、印刷物ヲ多數松、部屋持ツテ居ル
信ジテ居タテ大層奴心ツナリテアリ。ソレテ箱型トラック
ヲ持テ来タアリ。

フリツチハウス

松ハ自動車ニ乗セラシ、松、兩側ニハ私服、憲兵が坐テ、拳
銃ヲツキテ居タ、運轉手ノノバニモ一人居タ。松ハ何物ヲモ
持ツテ行フヲ許サレナシ。フリツチハウスニ着クトスケニ。
身体検査ヲサレ、縛ベテ、物ハ身体ヨリ取り去ラシ、ソ、毎々、没入
取り証紙ハラリタヘ後日アリテハウスヲ去ツテ後ニ返サレム。

2. カラリ、ネクタイ、ハンケチ、飾、ボタン、カフスボタン、ベルト、
ズボン吊、靴ハ取り去ラシ、監房ト拷問室、間ヲ往復スル為
ニ穿ク靴ヲ除キテハ、三月、向後ヘサレナカツ。靴ハノソノ毎ニ

Dec. 8 / 175

☆

監房、衛兵ニ通サナク半ハナラズカヽト

監房

松不潔之人、込ニテキル監房ニ授ケ近シタヽシハ構内ヘ西シテ
入口、反対側アリ監房、格子、スナガニハ衛兵室アリ。監房
大キサハ約十五畳二十坪、十八名を普通アルカ、其中ニ我々二十
三名を居テ、三呎四方ヲ越エテ場所ニ坐ラセシム。

監房、隅ニ床ヲ切テ穴ガアケラシテ、ソシケ便所、役ヲシテ悪
臭大に甚ダシタ、ソレモ我々ニ浸ミ入ニテ居ム。

囚人ハ中國人、ソリ五人、朝鮮人、ルクセノハル、公國人日本
人時々ト英國人(和一人、ミ)アリ。假空ハ皆不潔アリ
醜訊聞す法ト其期間、監禁、結果、乳化膿シタ腫物其
他、傷テ覆ハシテ居テ、薄イ不潔ナ膿テ吹レタ一枚、幸希
ガ毎晩浸サレ、是が最初、一日、間、松、唯一、樹ケルモアリ。
十一月、未迄假空等ハ何物ヲモ松、許。届ケサセカレム、シテ松
ノ才、洗面用、ヲニネル、石鹼、齒磨湯子等、他ヲ持テナガ
シ。終リ、三日、松が逮捕サルトスカニ送ラシタ、ソラ松ハ知
テ居ルが、外部、友人ヨリ松ハ全然愛ケ取ラカリ。監房外
水洗、便ハ朝鮮人ト日本人、ミ=許セシ。城々ニハ毎日顔
ト身体ヲ洗フ為ニ、二杯、ハケツ、水亦与ヘテシ。平均ハケツ
一個ニ八人テアリ。洗ツ後ニ拭ケハリ、水ヲ監房、床ヲ掃
除スルニ用ミ。但唐達ハ病氣テアツカリ。一寸顔や手ヲ
擦ルウラ考ヘ文字モ恐シキ。

1/1、九月、間、我ハ顔ヲ剃ル。斬、鬚入中、指ヤ足、爪ヲ切
ルウラ許セカリ。我々ハ爪ヲ折ラシトシ、折ヒタ爪ヲコヨリ。

Doc. 8 / 75

☆

監房、衛兵ニ至サナリテハナラすが人、

監房

松ノ不潔之人、邊アキル監房ニ投げ込マリ。シハ構内ヘ西シテ
入口、反対側アリ。監房、格子ノスケ布ニハ衛兵室アリ。監房
太キサハ約十五尺二十尺アリ。十八名を普通アルカ。其中ニ教士二名
ニ忍モ居テ、三尺四方ヲ越エサニ場所ニ坐ラサレム。

監房、隅ニ床ヲ切リテ穴ガアケラレテシが便所、役ラシム。惡
臭大ニ基メシテイモ哉々ニ浸入ニテ居ム。

囚人ハ中國人、ソリエト人、朝鮮人、ルクセンブルク公國人、日本人
人時々、英國人（和一人、三アリ）也。彼等ハ皆不潔ヲ殊
體認問方法ト考期间、監禁、結果、凡化體及シタ體物其
他、傷物アリ後ハテ居ム。薄ノ不潔ナ體テ洋紙一枚、牛筋
ガ毎晩渡サレ。是が最初、一月、間、松、唯一、掛ケルモアリ。アリ
十一月、未だ彼等、何物モ松、許。届ケサセカリム。シテ松
多此、既而用、ラバネル、石鹼、齒磨粉、楊子葉、他ヲ持タリカ
ル。終リ、三四ハ松が逮捕ナシルトスグニ送ラシタリ。松、知
テ居ルが、外部、友人ヨリ松ハ全然受ケ取ラカリ。監房外
水洗、便ハ朝鮮人ト日本人、ミニ許サシ。城々ニハ毎日顏
ト身体ヲ洗フ為ニ。二杯、バケツ、水を与エラシ。平均バケツ
一個ニ八人アリ。洗ヒ後ニ拭キハリ。水ヲ監房、床ヲ掃
除スル、ニ用ケ。体験達ハ病氣アツタリ。一寸顔ヤ手ヲ
擦ルシテ考ハル丈モ恐シカリ。

1/9 三ノ月、間、我ハ顔ヲ剃ル。新髮スル。指ヤ足、爪ヲ切
ル。許サカニ。我久爪ヲ折ラレシ。折ヒタ爪コヨリ。

Dec. 8/17/54

壁下標示の試み、併し皆に化膿した。微菌が入った
事は多い。日本、医者以上対応するものはない。我らは
皆、食物(パン)、巴布(ソックリ)、シャツ、ズボン、切手等を備へた。
12月24日、後一軒離れた建物、監房三棟ある。其處へ空氣
は雪が入って来ず、床は、靴下の下に使用した(+)ナ
トリウス等である。床は始終乾燥である。極寒、降雪、時
モ暖かくなり。傍に宣紙が頭、上ニアリタナガ、其々の底
に事十種類者、叶に戸下、隣、監房、傍屋、呻き声が聞こえ
が出来た。訊問三事を行く傍屋は皆余り、監房、前を通
たり、ハナラナカニシテ、彼等が床に来る時、壁を不快
有様である。

食物

三月、向中スト日本人民は毎日朝食なし、茶碗一杯、清
水、サラナ粥、晝食と夕食は夫々一升半位、厚サパン二切と
手ヘタ丈アヒメ。

私、支遣ハ小包ヲ送ル始メ、五週間、間、其等ハ私、所用カナシ
其、後私ハ毎週一夜小包ヲ受取ルコトナシテキタか、實際ニハ三月
間、食食物、小包がタダタ三個私、許三層イタ丈アツメ、又小包
モ、タ食心、二時間十十分間、手ハ金、不十分アヒメ。
最初、内ハ私ハ小包、三分、二ヲ衛兵ニ渡し残リタ飯、時
食サシテクヒ様ニ頼シカ。彼等ハソレを取シカレッキリ私ハ
ソレヲ見カケナリ。其々の食物、監房、外テ衛兵、面並ア食ベ
ナケレバナリ。ソレ十十分間、其が食テシカリモ、ハ監房、
社ナカニ他、傍屋を投ケルヘタ。私ハソレヲ見付ケラシテ、頭や身

8/17.木

作業ノ鎧桶ヲ打タム。傍兵六名天代スルアリ。一晩前半ノ間、ソ
クリト、床、上二段を下しタス。

飲物トシハ水又飯茶碗入ト湯或、薄イ茶ヲ一日二回
五人分ケアシタス。

8/18.金

運動

始々、二月間ハ決して監房ヲ離ルヲ許サシカツ。私が得、
唯一、運動ハ夜間於キテアリ。彼等が訊問、爲隣室和ヲ
達ヒテ行ヒ時テアリ。距離ハ十ヤードアリ。我々ハ二月間
決して太陽ヲ見ズ。又晝間ニ空ニ見タ事モナリカ。私が他、達
物ニ移サシ最後、月ハ人狀態ハ少シヨリカ。我々は雪又雨が降
ナ時ハ半度一日才半二十分間運動シテ、水道、栓が凍リテ居
ナ時ハ朝、七時ニ其テ行キ栓、下テ洗ア事ハ未タ。吾々非常
ニ寒ムリタリテ着物ヲ脱グ事か山未ナカツ。傍兵ハ其ノ日三
月ニ一度桶一杯、有湯ヲ浴ヒテクシテ、全節、你居方カヒニ入浴
シ監房ハ十アリ。後、冷水ヲアシタ。ハヤヒタシテ、運命ニ
比ハシ天國アリ。

訊問

憲兵隊本部、隣リ達物、並一監房ニ私が押シ込メラシテカラ最初、十三日間ハ日本、役人ハ誰モ本ニ近付カナリ。私が監房
來テ、訊問、爲隣居ヲ達ヒテシテ、傍兵十通訊ニ得枝、前
連ヒテ行ヒテ訴追スヒヤリ。一度々賴ニシカ彼等ハ私ヲ嘲笑スル
カシテ。私、要求ヲ拒絶シタ。シカク、私が監禁せキカス十三日目
ニ、彼等ハ午後九時十五分三未テ(就寝時間午後八時半)私

16.5

Dec 8/17.5*

No. 6

起キテ候等上一端。併シヤリ三命アリ。松ノ生木テ、實ノ兵
隊車部ヲ通、後ケ階段ヲ上。椅子上アリルカツツアル小
監房押シテ、又テ、其處ニ軍服着ク三人、實ノ兵横
濟ト云、名ノ「」ト云、仇居ノ日本人、通謀ホ松ヲ待テ、實
ノ「」ハスクニ始メテ、次、ナリ云々。是等、實ノ兵ハ松ニ對ニ
生殺、權ヲ有シテ居リ。松ノ假等が松ニ聞シテ有シテ居、情報
同意ナキハナラズ。サモナキハ松、決シテ再ニ實ニ會テ、事ハ其系
才上、シカフ假等ハ日本人、不利ノ宣傳ヲ行シタリ。事ナ
松ヲ咎メテ、假等ハ松が一九四一年十二月八日以前ニ英國大使、宣傳
委員會、一員テアリ時、松、反日行為、明テクナ証據ヲ持テ
居リ。又松が「」アトリカニ煙草有限會社、支社イリシ
煙草有限會社、中國全体ニ渡ル廣告機關ヲ利用シテ、一九四
年十二月八日以前元以後モ、中國人ヲ反日的煽動シタリ云
々。松ハシテキヤリ否定三天此等、非難が全テ虚偽アリ。
証據立テル事、モモ機会が与ヘシハ、速ヤカニ立証シ得ナ
今ナ理由ヲ擧ガシ。假等ハコヤリナ趣旨、陳述アリ。松ノ署名セ
ヤリシテ、三月間松ニ働きカケタガ、松ハ拒絕シ。松ニ向ツテサシタ實向
ト松ナシタ、答へ、報告アル云ハシテ日本語、陳述書ニ署名セ
テシテ、言語ヲ知ラナイテ松ハ何ニ署名シタカ矢ラナイ。松が
最初ニ躊躇シテ、翻訛ヲシテクシ上。實ニシ時、松ハ殴打サシテ無
理ニ署名セシム。是ハ文葉、詰アリ。松ハ最初、晚ニ起シ
事ヲ述ベキシハナリナ。

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切上げ様の如きは心事の多き事の如きを記憶するに便り、前記の如き
間意の如きは心事の如きの如きを記憶するに便り、前記の如き
の如きは心事の如きの如きを記憶するに便り、前記の如き

會後夜、和聲大聲にて前記三週間、間頭枕三七公拿和心事の方
の如きを心事の如きの如きを記憶するに便り、前記の如きは
事柄の如きを記憶するに便り、前記の如きは心事の如きを記憶するに便
り、記憶の作用の如きである。

和聲大聲の如き滞在、結果庄如其病の如きは、口上感念附着
多矣。

一脚氣

二水氣、周三四種の傳染病等三四種の如耳、耳介炎等。

三耳、周三四種、和聲大聲公少々五六十日、口上感念附着

四、心事、水氣、周三四種の傳染病等三四種の如耳、耳介炎等。

二脚氣

六、和聲大聲の如きの記憶の如きは、口上感念附着多矣、又時折口上感念附着の如き。

1908/7/5

報

告

B

和日本全監禁せり。詔結為一九零三年一月平令上海、八月、
丁子洋脣收容所達行り。コト陳之ニヤ。

約三百七十名、人達、小字頭長下此、行脣收容所。時之、日本政府
命、我之軍事停戦、令數十、官軍、階級與令、危險、改
治囚人、上言、名録、付、シテシテ。

其時、收容所於、八年均年齡、四十六歲半下、之、後三者、
一九零三年九月、中、英國セラ、上、時八年均年齡、三十高カ、半、人。

日本人、何等、廢、已、廢、其、元、與、ア、某、又、一個、金屬、梨、木、鉢、上、
三、降、丁、ハ、何、等、備、品、毛、子、が、子、某、セ、セ、が、大、等、備、品、六、前、去、日本軍隊
使、古、三、毛、子、所、破、損、シ、銷、カ、丁、廢、シ、。食、物、最、少、限、生、活、
、事、毛、全、不、充、分、ア、洋、我、之、價、議、上、此、事、ハ、我、之、何、等、事、有、
御、コ、下、カ、洋、脣、食、料、半、量、付、シ、。山、上、言、シ、テ、我、之、八、該、行、
脣、達、一、年、均、年、齡、指、摘、シ、之、行、決、三、次、上、此、食、料、同、體、持、出、シ、
、シ、不、者、持、出、セ、ハ、軍、法、下、嚴、シ、。然、我、上、山、上、言、シ、テ、事、實、我、之、
數、回、ア、リ、シ、ハ、シ、上、跡、カ、上、シ、。失、以、テ、私、一、ス、ス、財、團、會、社、領、半、
置、多、自、分、私、有、物、中、或、物、ヲ、賣、却、半、得、全、使、テ、食、料、小、包、
送、シ、。之、賣、シ、外、部、上、連、接、付、シ、ト、が、出、來、シ、。然、之、實、除、將、
、事、食、が、小、額、シ、タ、テ、直、三、量、果、シ、テ、シ、。一、時、我、之、財、團、會、我、之、
食、物、補、為、三、英、國、政、府、三、佈、シ、ス、イ、ス、食、事、館、通、シ、支、替、セ、シ、少、額、
、食、使、シ、。即、今、為、冷、舊、鹽、元、豆、大、豆、鹽、キ、割、麥、小、豆、鹽、豆、
、豆、シ、上、樣、父、獨、面、下、購、シ、使、シ、。後、三、為、替、相、場、三、開、全、面、例、

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卷之三

2/2

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私が日本人三監禁サレタ詔ノ結果為一九四三年一月二八日上海八九五二
号上野屋收容所達手行リテコトノ陳ニシテシ。

約三萬七千名，人童六、小寺院長下三，停會收容計三萬六千人，日本政府命三條、大藏、農林、外務、軍令、鐵道、管軍事、階級、銀、三、三、三、三、政治、司法、人、上、言、名、稱、何、何、三、三、三、三、

其時，收容術於心平均年齡：四六歲半至七歲半，後二年為
元豐年九月甲辰，國十七時，心平均年齡：三十六歲半至六歲。

食物ヲ補^テ為^ス英國政府ニ依^リ、スイ^ス領事館^ヲ通^ス洋支給サレタ少額
金^ヲ使^シシテ、即^ハ馬^レ令^ス著^ス隱^ヒ豆^ト、大^豆、腰^キ割^リ麥^ト、小^豆、聖^ミ豆^ト
及^ハシ^テ上^二様^ハ必^需品^ヲ購^スト使^シシタ、後^ニ為^ス替^シ相^易シ^ムノ例^ト

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ノルマ英領銀行の慰効金は停止せられた。最後、数回支拂
非常遲延となる日本、當局は支拂未受の時、支那、中央銀行紙
幣、無價値紙幣相場下落の僅り食糧價値極少の物一
二品購得は過々せざり。日本側から輸出少く補て破割
麥、大豆、小豆、トウモロコシ及豆等を買ひ、為外部に販賣せし
事。此食物價値は生命維持に用ひし我の最少量度、
約1升に及ぶ。多く人、家畜不食、脚氣症化、重
病氣等罹り居た。人多至三千人、人间の室、木下、應接室、内
三キロメートル内に及ぶ。

最初、冬三月請室へ渡房せし。第二、冬三月、小豆瘦煙が太
間取付、トモロコシが大し、非常不満足の渡房せし。停止せ
氣温、屋全部、部屋於水道以下三月、中庭於華氏三度以
下三月。一九四四年、全期間中及一九四五年九月、終戦三月終
が半年每即、十月、十一月、書名、市十字経由、手紙、日本人、俗に號せ
る、彼等の夫、破壊、争い、争ふ。

一九四三年八月初旬、日本人、我一行中、二名を逮捕三日間、拘囚後、彼
等、慄然、悲壯態、歸せし。八月、上海、上海市警察部、一
人、却貫、一九四三年八月十三日、憲兵隊三名、個人自動車、收容所、運
來、車内、死、死、死、車、床、三十ヶ、三、極度、下庭、多根、身体
四肢、負傷、負傷、水氣、火、火、火、彼、半、人事不省、少、一日後、
死。

一九四三年八月十五日、死亡。本田中尉、其他、指揮下、在日日本
衛兵、我、自、努力、俗、考究、如何、慰安慰樂、元、凡
元、軍事、手段、毒、苦、生活、耐、難、久、久、彼等、出来事、何、毫

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ヤリミク。一例ノ申セバ我ミ中、數名ノ者、寛氣氣者、忍辱者（戰後支拂）
購ニトガ出来ガ夫人、治療室ニ非常反対ナリテス。大佐ハ買アニ
トヲ承認シタガ夫シが引着シテ數週間、彼彼哥ハ娘々ガ夫シニ庵
流ヲ通ズルニトヲ拒否シマシ。

X

X

X

X

X

16/11